NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24 1803.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Discussion in the House on the Slavery Question.

Views of the South Relative to the Re-Opening

of the African Slave Trade.

NO PROSPECT OF AN ELECTION OF A SPEAKER

NOMINATION OF A PRINTER TO THE SENATE.

Serious Charges Against the Printing Super-

Washington, Dec. 23, 1869. THE PRESIDENT'S MERIAGE.

Centrary to the general expectation, the President did not send his Message to Congress to-day. There is no prespect of the House organizing till after the holidays, and the indications are that there will be no quorum in until Tuesday week, the 2d of January; conently it is not probable that the President's Message

communicated prior to that time.
THE BATTLE FOR THE SPEAKERSMP. ses not at present appear to be any prospect of

man held his own relatively, receiving one hundred and thre evotes—exactly the number that elected N. P. Banks, under the plurality rule, in 1856. Mr. Millson's vote ran sown to twenty seven. The rest of the democrats

English, of Indiana; Florence, of Pennsylvania, and Unnessee Know Nothing. Mr. Florence's vote is particularly commented upon, as he is indebted to the foreign vote

thirty-twe; to-day, on the twentieth ballot, the total was the holidays were resisted to-day by the republicans, and

THE NEW YORK UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP. evelt as United States District Attorney, and he

The Senate also to-day confirmed the following nomi nations:—T. B. Browne, Postmaster at Philadelphia; is-rael T. Hatch, Postmaster at Buffalo; Mr. Valtier, Post-master at Cincinnati, and Mr. Bishop, Commissioner of

powered and requested, in conjunction with irman of the National Central American Committee, to call a National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and to issue an address, if it shall seem expedient to them so to do, to the people of the United States, suggesting the setting forth the reasons, which make the present Union ent indispensable to the perpetaity of the govern-

day, in which he promised to show how a Speaker could thing which every member had pracnot recognized by the clerk. Mr. H. will, it is said, take

day to nominate a Senate printer, and continued in session apwards of three hours. There were about thirty Senators champions of Mr. Bowman, of the Constitution, and de-Sended him from charges preferred, with zeal worthier a botter cause.

The following extract of a letter, signed by Mr. Wendell,

was read in the caucus, and embraces the charges against General Bowman, as alluded to in the HERALD'S despatch

General Bowman, as alluded to in the Herald's despatch some days since:

WASHINGTON, D. C.. Dec. 8, 1852.

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 6th inst., I would say that the following are the facts in relation to my transfer of the Union newspaper to Geo. W. Bowman, presuming that he was at the time Superintendent of the Public Printing, and that the following extract from United States Statutes at Large, Thirty-second Congress, first session, chapter 91, section 6, page 32, has an immediate bearing on the case:

en the case:—

Sacrico 6.—That the Superintendent of the Public Printing shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the public printing, &c., and for any violation, &c., shall be imprisoned in the pentiondary of the District of Columbic for any tera not less than one nor more than they spears, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars.

be fined in any sum from one incussing to be incommend collars.

On the 26th of March, 1859, I stipulated to transfer the Union to General G. W. Bowman, under certain conditions, and to pay him also the sum of \$20,000 per annum out of the profits of the public printing. In pursuance thereof, on the 11th of April following I paid him, as per subjoined receipt, \$3,000.

Electrica, via administration D. C., April II, 1899, cf. C. Wondell three thousand dollars, the same being on account of twenty thousand dollars per amount, sliputed to be paid by said Weadell, as provided in our letter of March 26, 1899.

GEO. W. BOWMAN.

This shows that Bowman was interested in the public thousand dollars cash on the 11th of April. He officiated as Superintendent of the Public Printing, and drew his salary therefor, up to the 12th of May, as per receipt on nie in the Treasury Department, and reference being had became interested in the public printing. These are the simple facts in the case.

The debate which succeeded elicted many new facts in

regard to the modus operandi of conducting an organ which are not known to the unicitiated. It was proved and admitted that the Constitution paper was a losing in-stitution to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars per year over and above its receipts, and that it was alsosustain it. The debate was participated in by a large number of Senators. General Bowman and his paper were handled in rather a rough manner by Senators to these gentlemen that the caucus were determined to force Mr. Bowman upon them, and they gave Senators force Mr. Bowman upon team, and they gave Senators netice that they would assail him in open. Senate, and key have the whole corrupt transaction, with all the myste.

ries and thimblerigging connected with this newspaper. Before a ballot was had the above named Senators, to gether with others, left the caucus. A ballot was then had, Bowman receiving twenty votes, and four scattering. There will be some rich scenes when they go into an election for printer, as these Senators declare openin they

commission of Bowman, notwithstanting the will vote against Bowman in the Senate. If the repub-

Bowman cannot be sustained upon the record put against him, which he has not refuted; and one Senator is reported to have gone so far as to declare he will have him m-

and Representative Hindman, which it was supposed a few days ago would lead to a hostile meeting, has been micably settled through Mesers. 70 mbs and Pryor.

of closed mails under this convention is to commence on the 21st of January next. Provision is also made for the

Mr. Baring and several others of the most prominen Cabinet to recognise the constitutional government of Mexico. Lord John Russell appointed the 6th of December for an official interview with these gentlemen, and it was believed that the British government was favorable

of the proposed Territory being its minerals. The Ame-

ern Arizona, and there is considerable ill feeling. It is

Territory, but the newly elicited evidence on the subject

has been arranged between our government and Chile by a convention, which refers the question, both as to liability and amount, to the King of the Belgians. The convention or treaty will be published to-morrow.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed a large

The coincidence of holding the Democratic Nationa Convention on the birthday of James Buchanan is singu Convention is to be held at the city of Chicago on the 13th day of June, 1868, the birthday of Lieutenant Gene-

National Convention at Chicago, embracing as its does by name a special invitation to the People's party of Penn-sylvania, and the opposition party of New Jersey, appeara to give satisfaction to the representatives of those parties

Pyne's successor. Nye was formerly Marshal, but was removed by the influence of Senator Douglas. This fact

postpone his contemplated journey to Florida and take his seat in the Senate.

Information received from Illinois to day induces me to believe that Douglas will not be able to elect regular undoubledly be elected.

Territories, is loaded with a speech in reply to Mr. Pugh and his squatter sovereignty doctrines. It is expected that his speech will reflect the future policy of the demo accepted the flag presented that Commonwealth by the citizens of Philadelphia, riewing it as a renewal of the evi-

dence of its heroic donors' devoted patriotism. amount of ordnance stores, on the way to Richmond. Only one company remains on guard at Charlestown, Va.;

quiet is entirely restored. The Hon. Judge Mason, of lown, late Commissioner of

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 21st says that the Medical College of Georgia has resolved to invite Southern tudents at the North to finish their course of instruction

South Carolina, suspending till June, 1861, the law requir-ing one dollar in specie to be in the vaults of the banks in the State to every dollar in circulation.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1859. Mr. Pcgn, (dem.) of Obio, introduced a bill relative to e the Louisville and Portland Canal. THE TERRITORY OF ARIEONA, ETC.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Miss., introduced a bill to provide for a temporary government and to create the office of Surveyor General for the Territory of Arizona; also a bill judicial officers may be taken for the use of United States

Jourts.
The Senate then went into Executive session.
After the executive session the Senate adjourned till [uesday]

House of Representatives.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1859. DEBATE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., being entitled to the proceed to vote.

members objected, insisting on Mr. Farnsworth either proceeding with his remarks or abandoning the floor alto-

falth. He did not desire to place any impediment in the way of organization. He and his republican friends had een here nearly three weeks desirous and auxious to your for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss

you endorse Helper's book.

Mr. Farswoush would like to ask Mr. Miles the question whether he endorsed those sentiments?

Mr. Miles, (dom.) of S. C., replied he most heartily, utterly and from the bottom of his heart deprecated any evasion of the law. (Applause.) He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor, which compelled him to obey the constitution.

Mr. Farswourn wanted to know whether he was in favor of reopening the trade by a repeal of the laws?

Mr. Miles replied that he was not prepared to say whether he was in favor of reopening the slave trade at some future time, so long as the law of the land forbids engaging in the traffic; he believed it now useless to discuss the question so long as the South remains in the confederacy. No main there believed that in the present Union the slave trade can be reopened legally, and no one advocates reopening it illegally. He should like to ask Mr. Farssworth whether he was in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Slave trade by law?

Mr. Bosham.—It is impracticable. I do not stand in the attitude of one who endorses the violation of any existing

of the letter?

Mr. Miles—If I had it I could not give it, for the letter might have been confidentially written. The gentleman had said that there was not one of his constituents who would make a raid in Virginia, and hence I referred to the inct of such a letter being written.

Mr. Farnsworm replied that the letter might be a been.

as soon as this administration shall pass away the abolitonists would get control to overthrow Southern institutions and remodel the Supreme Court, so that its decisions abould be against the interests of the South. Mr. Soward said he expected that in his lifetime there would not be the foot of a single slave on this continent. While he (Seward) uttered this as his deliberate opinion, his form dilated and his pule face was expressive of bad and malignant passion, and his eyes glowed as if the fire of hell was burning in his heart.

Mr. Farnsworm (carnestly)—God grant that I, too, may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on this continent.

Mr. Borram (in his seat). Your and the southern that I is the seath of the southern that I is the seath of the

may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on this continent.

Mr. Bonklak (in his seat)—You'll never see it.

Mr. Farrywerh said that it was the wish of Washington—it was the doctrine of the men who made the republic, and of the men who will continue the republic, and of the men who will continue the republic existence. But this did not endorse the raid of John Brown As to the Fugitive Slave law, he and his people would not pursue the fleeling negro; they would leave that dirty work to the democrats. He asked whether any Southern gentleman was willing to turn out and chase a fugitive slave. He understood that in the part of Illinois called "Egypt" the people catch black men; and instead of advertising them as runaways, advertise for their masters.

their masters.

Mr. Logan, (dem.) of ill. (who represents "Egypt"),
Mr. Logan, (dem.) of ill. (who represents "Egypt"),

their masters.

Mr. Logan, (dem.) of ill. (who represents "Egypt"), said that any imputation that his constituents violate the law was false. It was right that such runaways should be arrested.

Mr. Farnsworff explained, saying that he spoke for a large number of republicans. Not one of them would step out of his way in pursuit of man, woman or child for the purpose of restoring them to slavery. But in saying this, he did not say that they would place themselves in resistance to the Fugitive Slave law. They would pursue a course such as has been suggested—of "masterly inactivity." He believed the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and inhuman in some of its provisions, but neither himself nor his party would offer armed resistance to it.

Mr. Bausmale, (dem.) of Miss.—The constitution provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and to the extent that you will not obey it, to that extent you violate your oath to support the constitution.

Mr. Farnsworms—You mistake; the constitution does not provide that I should render up fugitive slaves.

Mr. Bausmale—It provides for the rendition, and you, as a citizen of the country, are bound to carry it out; and unless you do it you are a traitor. (Appause, especially in the golderies.)

The Chaus stated that, having been cithed with power to enforce order, he should, on the next manifestation of applause, direct the Sergeant at-Arms to clear the galleries.

Voices—Do it now.

Mr. Farssworm referred to an editorial in the next.

applause, direct the Sergeant at Arms to Gear the galleries.

Voices—Do it now.

Mr. Farssworm referred to an editorial in the newspaper States and Union of this sity, in which he said it was stated that the election of Mr. Sherman would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. This, he understood, was the Douglas organ.

Mr. Adrain, (A. L. dem.) of N. Z., stated that so far as his knowledge extended it was not the organ of Mr. Douglas, and did not speak for him.

Mr. Farnsworm it claims to speak for Virginia.

Mr. Farnsworm defended the republican party from the charge of sectionalism. He related an aneodote of a physician, who always when called to attend a patient whose allment he could not discover, gave him medicine to throw him into its, for he said he was "bell on fits." So it was with the democratic party; every four years, just before the Fresidential election, they throw the country into fits; they have lately thrown Beton and New York into fits, and got Mr. Ferrett, Gen. Cucking and others to come forward and attempt to save the Union. He had no fears for a dissolution of the Union, it had been said so often that the people had got used to these threats. If the Urion was to be dissolved, he hoped they would do it during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, so that the diagrace would not attach to a republican administration. Let the democratic next would not attach to a republican administration will try to take care of the Union, and will take care of the purse.

A Voucs—I have no doubt you well. (Laughter.)

will try to take care of the Union, and will take care of the purse.

A Vouce-Likave no doubt yet will. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farssworm-If we squander any more money than James Buchanan has, 30d grant that we may never elect another republican Tresident. (Renewed laughter.) Desolve the Union because a randority of the people of the United States, in a constitutional and praceful miner, elect a man President of the United States (Grant God's what an idea that is! What is the intent of mise government what the use of a constitution?

Mr. Mines-It is to restrain majorities.

Mr. Farssworm-The constitution has bever provided that minerities shall rule majorities. Desource the Union! What are you going to do with it? Have you never road.

Bulwer's novel, "What will He Do with It?" Are you going to divide the Mississippi river? If so, how much are you going to divide the Mississippi river? If so, how much are you going to give us? Ain't you going to lot our boys float their rafts down? What are you going to do with 'Yankee Doodle?" Divide that teo? (Excessive laughter.) What part of the Fourth of July are you going to give us, and what will you take? What are you going to do with the grave of Washington, and those of the men of the North who fought side by side with him in the battles of the Revolution? Dissolve the Union! For God's sake, don't let us hear any more of this miserable cry about dissolving the Union. Those men who fill the galleriss—claquers for dissulted these marble palaces will become the habitations of bats and rats—will become stone quarries, where marble will be cheap? You might as well talk about dissolving the everlasting hills as dissolving the Union of these States.?

Mr. Evansus, dem.) of Ind., sent to the Chair the proceedings of a public meeting in Chicago, expressing sympathy with John Brown, to show that Mr. Farusworth's statement of that matter was incorrect.

Mr. Parusworm—I designed to say that no persons sympathized with the objects Brown had in view.

Cries of "Read the proceedings."

The Clark read them.

Mr. Engusu remarked that such a meeting baving been held in Chicago, it was eminently proper that the republicans should select that place to hold their National Convention.

Mr. Parusworm retorted that it was just as proper for

held in Chicago, it was eminently proper that the republicans should select that place to hold their National Convention.

Mr. Parseworth retorted that it was just as proper for the democracy, having endorsed the sentiments of Calhoun, to select Charleston as the place for running the old democratic machine into the ground.

Mr. McChernand, (dem.) of Ill., said John Wentworth was the founder of the republican party in Illinois—their Jupiter: Tonans—and in his paper he classes John Brown with Konesusto, Garibadis and other heroes.

Mr. Farrisworth replied that it was true that Mr. Wentworth had been an efficient worker in the republican party responsible for the seutiments of any one man, especially when we only have an extract from an article, without the context. The South Carolina Legislature had had a resolution before it for the appropriation of 2200,000 to buy arms, on the ground that federal relations are now dissolved between the North and South. He might with the same propriety charge that on the democratic party.

Mr. Louan read an account of a republican meeting held in Aurora, Illinois, sympathizing with Brown.

Mr. WILLIAM SERTH, (dem) of Va., obtained the floor, but yielded if for a personal explanation to

Mr. NERSON. (S. opp.) of Tenn., who denounced certain statements in the Sates and Juston newspaper as wilful and malicious falschoods. He had hitherto taken no notice of the matter, deeming it better to tolerate licentiousness than to restrict the freedom of the press. He stated that his speech had been highly commended in various States, by American and democratic, as well as republican newspapers.

Mr. Garrish, (dem.) of Ga., hoped Mr. Smith would

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Preparations for the Coming Week-The ance of the City-Skating at the Central Park, &c., &c.
The approach of the holidays is hailed with delight by

dows teem with extra attractions in the way of goods of sign of our financial prosperity; and if the people will be a little extravagant, or, to use a less harsh term, generous, in their outlays at this time, we must remember

The most prominent feature of the holiday season is, o ourse, the immense trade which is carried on in toys and proverb, "show which way the wind blows," and trifles crivial as they are in their nature, are in this country, an at this time, a sure index of the condition of the peopl in a financial point of view. The toy is not a necessar funds remains after the necessary articles of life are se-cured. Consequently, when an active, brisk business is done in the toy line, it is a fair indication of our financial prosperity; and such a brisk, driving business season the

resent has been and promises to continue.

The toy trade has become of late years a regular staple and jobbers commence as early as August, when they begin to supply country dealers. The wholesale business begin to supply country dealers. The wholesale business is heaviest during November and the early part of De-cember. The city dealers then make their purchases, and the retail city trade begins. Toys are imported goods, coming from Germany and France. This city is goods, coming from terransity and removed considerable the toy emporium in this country, although considerable quantities are brought to Boston, Philadelphia, and other of the large cities. During the present season one of the principal houses of this city has disposed of about one hundred thousand dollars, worth of toys, and the whole extent of the trade during the year is estimated at nearly one and a half million of dollars. Now, when it is convas one of the most stirring in the toy trade. fne panic he trade has hardly recovered as yet. The dealers say,

ountry is characteristic for cheapness in this as well as rom France. A few years ago the toys sold in this city seing so high priced as to command but a small sale in our market. Latterly, however, competition in France and a progress in taste in this country have caused a de-mand for the better and more finished French goods.

papas patronized the toy stores extensively in search of the wherewith to fill "Johnny's" or "Charlie's stocking next Saturday night. At every corner, in the omnibusses, in the cars and in the boats, these good na-tured parents were to be met with, carrying home their load of jumping Jacks, jacks-in-the boxes, monkey jacks, and all sorts of "jacks," soldiers, drums, whistles and numerous to mention." The principal thoroughfares are the holidays." &c. During the course of our peregrina

followed the loser ption. Now it struck us (we know not how the reader will regard it) that if we should receive a

means of expressing his desire to add more forcible and striking manner. Again, what better

Every available corner and stand in this street has been seized upon by the toy venders. Even tradesmen in a different line of business have taken advantage of the present opportunity to make a few dimes from the sale of toys in addition to their profits from their legitimate business. This latter observation will apply to many storekeepers throughout the city. There are great numbers of dolts and bables in the shop windows—so many, in fact, that if they were all endowed with life we should have serious fears as to how the rising generation is to subsist. Almost the most prominent feature in the western portion of this street is over a glass and crockery stere, which for the time is also a try store. This is a large pointing, of by no means classical execution, in the foreground of which is Santa Claus, bending beneath a weight of gimeracks of every kind, and surrounded by a group of excited urchins, attracted by his toys. On the right is a representation of his Satanic Majesty, (at least we took it to be such.) wishing the passer-by a "Happy New Year," which charitable wish we always had an idea that individual was far from entertaining for us. The sign is, besides, full of the stereotyped advertisements of "holiday presents," "holiday gifts," &c. I ower down there is another store decorated with Christmas greens and trees, on which latter American flags seem to be growing, giving an observer the idea that our great national standard is a botanical production. At the lower end of this same street, and over the entrance to a toy store, is a stuffed full length figure of Santa Claus, with a belt around his body, in which are his presents for the young folits. He is encased in a good warm overcoat, but his nether garment of striped musin seems but a poor protection against the inclemency of the season in which he is supposed to make his visits. By his side is a chimney, on which one hand rests, as if he were about to descend. Beneath are a couple of well-patched and well darned stockings. On either side are small Every available corner and stand in this street has

that habies oughtn't to cry always." The sale was effected.
Besides the decorations about the toy stores, the butcher shops also come in for their share of greens, trees, wreaths, ribbons, &c. Many a fine gobbier makes a greater display in death than he ever did in life. Delicious haunches of veal, garlanded with flowers and ribbons, invits us, like the pigs in the aureory rhyme, "to goe at their."

New York, in short, is approaching a carstral, and is

TRINITY CHURCH CHRISTMAS TREE. The Christmas festival of the Trinity Church Saonam School will take place this afternoon at three o'clock. There will be singing by the children and the choir, bell chiming, addresses, &c. A superb Christmas tree, lighted by hundreds of variegated colored candles, and laden with bon mote and good things, will stand in the porch, and at the close of the services the "good things" will be distributed to the children. Go early if you wish to see

CHRISTMAS AND THE SKATING POND. As yet there has been no good skating on the pond in the Central Park. Preparations have, however, been the weather, it will be ready for the use of the public The uneven and muddy ice that was formed before the ing surface, is fast forming. It is now strong enough to hold, but no one will be allowed upon it until there is no little ponds about, the boys are enjoying themselves with great zest. On some of them, on Friday evening, there were as many as two or three hundred persons. And so we hope that Jack Frost may be at work in that vicinity for a day or two, and give us a glorious skating frolic on Christmas day. For we remember that Christmas is close upon us. Then shall skates be Christmas presents, and the little boys be frantic with happiness, and the old men become as little boys. Then shall the bashful Augustus, who always adored Sarah Jane, but dared not approach her, be emboldened to take her hand, and to support her with his arm upon the ice. For—good grasupport ner with his arm upon the ice. For—good gra-cious! he would not let the dear angel without wings slip up on the glazed surface and fall—would he? Not unless he were a brute. Then shall we go home hungry to our dinners, and make the baked pig the victim of a voracity almost equal to that which distinguished this animal him-self while living. Yes, Christmas is almost here, and savory meat is in demand.

Yes, Christmas is almost here, and savory meat is in demand.

The sober old fowl that laid its eggs, brought up its off-spring, and lived its useful life amid the peaceable scenes of a country barnyard, did not know how conspicuous it was to become—hung out in front of some city market, decorated by ribbons and surrounded by green branches. Its fate is typical of that of many a man who, after going quietly about the world and doing all the good he can, at his death becomes the subject of some verbose biography, which candidly exposes all his faults, and holds him up before the world, covered by some few flowers of rhetoric, for inspection and criticism.

There are hung out carcasses of mighty swine, reminding one of Holmes' "Spectre Fig."

And, like a mighty pendulum

There are hung out carcasses of mighty swine, remainding one of Holmes! "Spectre Pig."

And, like a mighty pendulum
All solemnly he swung.

In the toy shops—and every building that has a window in front is a toy shop this week—there are such marvels of beauty, and oddity, and buriseque, accomplished with paper, pant, wood and wax—such wonderful dolls, such jovial, ruddy faced old gentlemen, such almost diabolical looking dwarfs and giante—such satomaterial dolls, such jovial, ruddy faced old gentlemen, such almost diabolical looking dwarfs and giante—such satomaterial dolls, shaped out of sugar—that a visit here would be enough to drive our baby distracted with delight.

And then the "tin toot horns"—oh, heavens! to think how the lungs of smart little boys will be exerted in blowing hideous blasts on these horns, day and night—more especially night—until irascible old gentlemen who sleep—or rather try to sleep—in recous fronting the street, cry out in agony, "Bast 'em! Blast the toot horns!"

And so let Christmas be gloriously kept, and may we have a fine time at the Central Park.

But, while we are wishing that Jack Frost may work hard at Central Park, we cannot help thinking what a good thing it would be if he had the discrimination to work only on the ponds, and not in the miserable rooms where live the ragged and pinched little girls who go out on these cold mornings and pick burnt coals from the ash barrels in the streets.

If that dear old gentleman, Santa Claus, could meet Jack Frost in his peregrinations, and go with him to these poor tenements, and good things to eat, and—perhaps—at the solicitation of Jack Frost, a pair of gkates, then might we rest in peace.

But in the place of Santa Claus, we will do all we can,

then might we rest in peace.

But in the place of Santa Claus, we will do all we can, and enjoy ourselves and help others to do so as much as possible.

Naval Intelligence.

The sailors of the United States steam frigate Walcash were paid off yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is being relieved of her stores, running rigging, and main, mizen and fore topgallant masts, previously togoing in

over for the present, to protect her from the weather, and

ABOLITION AND TREASON AT THE NORTH.

THEIR EXTENT AND VIOLENCE.

The Natick Resolution and Senator Wilson.

The Senator Convicted Out of his

His Endorsement of Garrison and John

Garrison's Treasonable Lecture, and Nomination of William H. Seward for

HENRY C. WRIGHT'S INSURRECTIONARY LETTERS.

John Brown Proclaimed a Better Saviour than Jesus Christ,

THE NATICK RESOLUTION.

The Natick Resolution; or, Resistance Slaveholders—The Right and Duty of So-ern Slaves and Northern Freemen.

circle, of every political and religious party and of overy literary and commercial establishment in the North.

The blessings of the God of the oppressed rest apon you! This is the prayer of thousands who have known you for yoars, and entirely sympathize with you in the one great object of your life—i.e., to arouse this nation to look the sin, the shame and danger of slavery in the face. We have felt the deepest interest in your plans and movements, as we have known and watched them the last four years; and we have wondered that those who hold to armed resistance to tyrants have not more cheerfully and numerously gathered around your standard of insurrection against slaveholders.

Your execution is but the beginning of that death struggle with slaveholders, which must end in striking the last fetter from the last slave.

Thine, for the slave, and against the slaveholder, unto death.

The above letter to John Brown, with the resolution

it does.

Insurrection—resistance on the part of the slaves and of
the North against slaveholders—is the one idea of the
people. That insurrection is the right and duty of slaves,
is the one controlling thought of the masses here. Though
our Senators and Representatives in Congress dare not
avow this as their opinion in Washington, at home, among
their constituents, they countenance and sustain it by direct advocacy, or by slience. The North has reason to expect it of them, the coming session, that they will openly

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

those who enslave them, which Christ and Him crucified has never been made to do.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER TO HENRY A. WISC.

WRITTEN ON THE DAY IN WHICH HE HILLED JOHN BROWN FOR SEEKING TO GIVE PREEDOM TO SLAVES.

BOSTON, STIDAY, Dec. 2, 1859.

TO HENRY A. WESC, Governor of Virginia.

Size—This is the day and this the hour in which John Brown is being hanged by you. Hz dead body is now hanging on a gallows, and the eyes of twenty-live milions of this nation are fixed upon it. You erected that gallows, you dragged him to it, you tied that rope around his neck, you bound his hands and his feet, you drew that cap over his eyes, and having thus rendered him blind and helpless, you broke his neck.

At fixeen minutes past eleven o'clock A. E., this day, you murdered John Brown. The entire nation saw you do it, and is a witness against you. Yourself, Virginia, and the nation, at this hour, adjudge you a murderer.

Had he made an effort to rescue you, your wife and from the vengeance, the wrath, the rape and rapine of your slaves, would you have hung him? No. But he sought to rescue slaves from the wrath, rape and rapine of your slaves, would you have hung him. No. But he sought to rescue slaves from the wrath, rape and rapine of yourself and your fellow slave-breeders and slave-traders, and you killed him.

You say it is the duty of the North to defend you against the slaves. John Brown and his God told him it was his duty to defend the slaves against you. He came to Virginia to do so, and for doing his duty you have hung him. Are you not a murderer?

What says Virginia of your deed? The slaves and all the world look on the seal with which, as Governor of the State, you stamp your letters and all public documents. What do they see! Virginia, at anding with one foot on the neck of a prostrate slaveholder, whose head she has just cut off, and holding in her right hand the sword with which she did the deed, all reeking with his blood. Proud and exultant she stands, and in the consciousness of having done a meritorious

"Thus always deal with shaveholders," he as no proud to preside, says to your slaves, and to all slaves in the State, and in the United State, and in all the world—"Gut of your masters' heads." Not content with mere words, she pictures to them her own proud achievement, and calls on them to look at her in the very act of vanquishing her direst fee, and of beheading him; thus inciting them, by an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear, to resistance, to insurrection, and to blood.

Has he failed? Never was the life of man—death, rather—a more complete success.

rather—a more complete success.

What has been the one ruling thought of Virginia, and of every slave. State, and of the Union, the past two months? John Brown and Harper's Ferry! What the one spoken and unspoken word of the entire nation? John Brown and Harper's Ferry! The one poleation of the nation's heart has been—John Brown and ham burg,